

Profiteers Cash In on Contracts For Army Camps

Cantons Flimsily Constructed, But Firms Do Well With Friends on Government Board And by Boosting Prices of Material

By Adam Lapin

(Daily Worker, Washington Bureau)

(This is the second in a series of three articles on new developments in the "defense" program.)

WASHINGTON, March 9.—Among all the weird goings-on in the "defense" program, some of the strangest have been in the construction of camps and cantonments for the rapidly expanding armed forces.

Last year Congress appropriated some \$610,000,000 to provide cantonments for the conscripts pouring into the army and for the mobilized contingents of the National Guard.

But a short while ago army officials came back to Congress and said that their estimates for this construction work had been short by a mere \$338,000 or more than 50 per cent.

In the case of Camp Edwards in Massachusetts the original estimate was \$8,296,700 and the final cost reached \$29,000,000.

Certainly there could be no valid objection if the army had decided to spend additional funds in providing more adequate accommodations for the nation's conscripts.

PROFITS FOR CONTRACTORS

The trouble is that nothing of the sort has happened. On the contrary complaints have been pouring in on Congressmen that cantonments have been flimsily constructed of green lumber, and in some cases have been built in unhealthy, swampy locations.

That little item of \$338,000,000 does not represent better housing for the men who are being taken into the army. It does represent substantial profits for contractors, phony real estate dealers, and skyrocketing prices for lumber and other materials.

War Department machinery for the awarding of contracts helps explain why little "mistakes" of this kind in estimating the cost of construction are just a part of the day's work.

Contracts for cantonments as well as for other kinds of construction are awarded on the basis of recommendations by a civilian board of three. Every member of the board has had extensive connections with either real estate interests or construction companies.

Francis Blossom, one of the members of the board, is a partner in the firm of Sanderson and Porter, well-known New York engineering contractors.

One of the first contracts awarded by the board for construction was the Ellwood Ordnance Plant at Wilmington, Illinois, which came to a mere trifle of \$11,564,000. When this plant is built the government will give it to the duPonts to produce munitions.

And it so happens that the lucky company which got the job of building this plant was none other than Blossom's firm of Sanderson and Porter. Two days after this was

(Continued on Page 3)

India Press Reports 'Disobedience' Arrests

Papers Tell of Thousands Participating in Campaign for Country's Freedom; Huge Fines Are Levied

(Wires to the Daily Worker)

LONDON, March 9.—Indian newspapers are reporting the arrests of thousands of men and women taking part in the civil disobedience campaign for national freedom.

The reports are coming out of India via Kabul, Afghanistan.

The Bombay Chronicle reports that 1,300 Satyagrahis, as the participants in the civil disobedience campaign are called, were arrested in two of the districts in Madras Province where an estimate was made. The victims were fined a total of 118,000 rupees, in addition to imprisonment.

In the Jabbalpur District 90 Satyagrahis were arrested and fined a total of 11,000 rupees.

According to the newspaper Tribune 203 persons were arrested in Bengal Province before the middle of February under the Defense of India regulations.

To ensure payment of the fines the police seize the prisoners' property, including farm machinery, clothing, food and even children's bedding, says the Bombay Chronicle.

Berlin Claims 28,000 More Tons Sunk

BERLIN, March 9 (UPI).—The German High Command today reported the sinking of an additional 28,000 tons of British shipping in air and U-boat attacks and the damaging of two large merchantmen.

A 10,000-ton merchantman was sunk by air bombs in an attack on a strongly protected convoy in St. George's Channel, between Ireland and England, the High Command said. Direct hits by several bombs sank the ship so quickly that the pilots were unable to photograph the sinking vessel, the Germans complained.

A U-boat was credited with sinking 18,000 tons of shipping, but details were not given.

Heavy bomber attacks on Britain and a raid in Libya against British forces also were listed.

Casualties and damage were slight.

Daily Worker

PEOPLES CHAMPION OF LIBERTY, PROGRESS, PEACE AND PROSPERITY

Vol. XVIII, No. 59

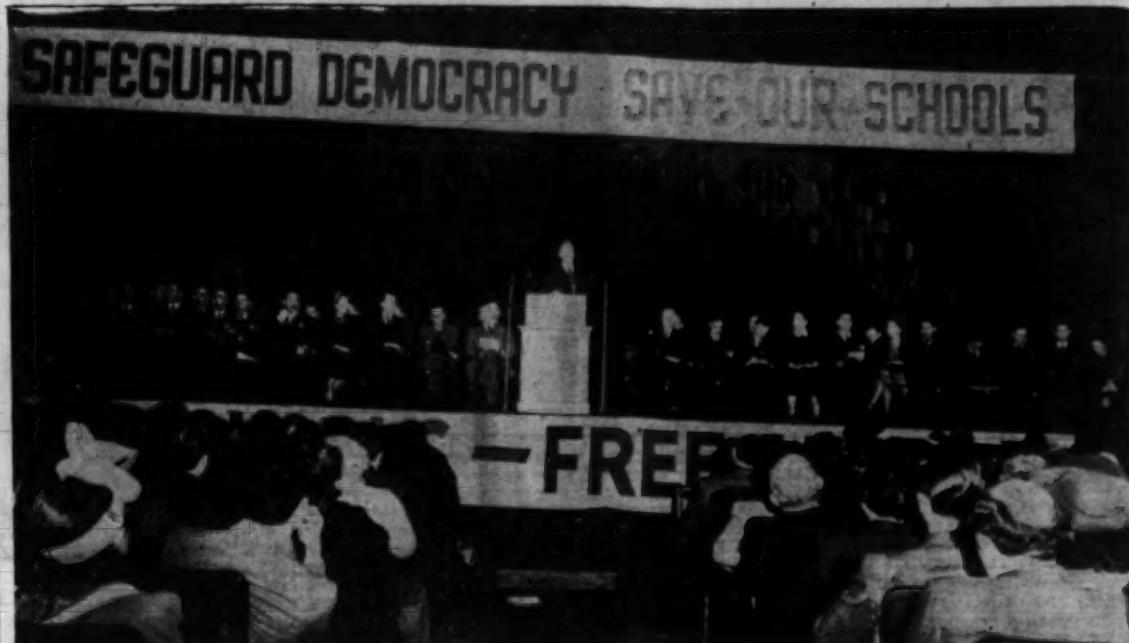
NEW YORK, MONDAY, MARCH 10, 1941

Entered as second-class matter at the Post Office at New York, N. Y., under the Act of March 3, 1873.

(8 Pages) Price 5 Cents

Weather

Local-Snow, clearing at night; slowly rising temperature. Fair and colder Sunday.
Eastern New York—Moderate snow.
New Jersey—Moderate to heavy snow.



Defense of Education

U.M.W. Policy Committee Meets Today

Conference with Mine Operators on New Pact Set for Tomorrow

The Policy Committee of the United Mine Workers of America, which is headed by John L. Lewis, will meet this morning at 10 A. M. at Hotel Roosevelt, 35th and Madison Ave., to finalize the union's demands which will be presented before the Appalachian Joint Wage Conference at the Hotel Biltmore on Tuesday morning.

The Policy Committee, created by a convention of the Union, consists of between 70 and 75 men, including the Union's Central Board and its district presidents and other officials. The demands to be considered and worked out in final form were adopted at the Union's last convention in Columbus, Ohio, last year.

The demands will not be made public before they are presented at the joint conference of miners and operators on Tuesday.

The Appalachian Joint Wage Conference will consist of approximately 300 representatives each from the union and the employers.

After spokesmen for each side present their position, the large conference will dissolve and the negotiations for a new pact will be conducted by smaller committees.

Vichy Threatens To Fight British Food Blockade

VICHY, March 9 (UPI).—The Vichy government's envoy in Paris, Count Fernand De Brion, was said by the Paris radio tonight to have announced that the French fleet will "engage in battle" with British warships unless food shipments for France are allowed through the British blockade.

Threatening to plunge France back into the war against her former ally, De Brion's purported statement was not confirmed in Vichy tonight but it was stated that the Pétain government has for some time been studying means of protecting foodships.

Reports from the east coast indicated that the Royal Air Force was retaliating with a smashing raid on Germany's French invasion coast. It was believed that German long-range guns also were in action.

Anti-aircraft guns kept up a steady barrage as the German raiders came across the coast, striking at southeast coast towns and heading on toward London.

The raid on London began soon after dusk and increased hour after hour as the bombs fell faster and the "ack-ack-ack" of the anti-aircraft guns continued.

The capital was counting its dead of Saturday night's raid, in which a bomb hit a popular night club where more than 200 people were dining and dancing, when German raiders attempted a dawn attack.

Between 15 and 30 German bombers attempted to reach London but anti-aircraft gunners drove them off. They dropped only a few bombs.

During the afternoon a lone raider machine-gunned streets of a small East Anglian town and dropped 200 incendiary bombs.

Representatives have been elected from the Minnesota Farmer Labor

Charge Dubinsky Henchman Plots With Coudert Inquiry

By S. W. Gerson

Mark Starr, educational director of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union and a member of the executive council of the American Federation of Teachers, is working in cahoots with the Rapp-Coudert committee now attacking the New York Teachers' Union, it was charged yesterday.

The sensational accusation was flung by Dr. Bella Dodd, chairman of the Committee



REP. MARCANTONIO above right, Laborite Congressman, is shown with Eugene P. Connally, the best of luck in tomorrow's election in the 17th Congressional District here. Mr. Connally is the candidate of the American Labor Party in the district. —Daily Worker Photo

Connolly Calls War Bill Vote 'Legislative Violence'

Makes Vigorous Protest Against Measure on Eve of Elections in 17th District; Says Vote Violates Will of the People

Eugene P. Connally, anti-war candidate of the American Labor Party, denounced the Senate's support of the Lease-Lease bill yesterday as voters of the 17th Congressional District made ready to go to the polls tomorrow.

"The approval by the Senate yesterday of the Lease-Lease bill is an unprecedented act of legislative violence in total disregard of the wishes of the American people," said the Labor candidate for Congress.

The people are overwhelmingly against the President's war bill, Connally declared.

Polls are open from 6 A. M. to 6 P. M. in the special Congressional

election in the 17th District in Manhattan, in which Connally is running.

Connally opposes two war bill supporters. Dean Alford, the Democratic candidate, accepts the whole Roosevelt war program and is backed by Tammany Hall and PDR. Joseph Clark Baldwin, the Republican, likewise accepts the war program.

Connally, a member of the executive board of the Transport Workers' Union, depends on the anti-war masses.

The Labor Party candidate's statement against the war bill follows:

"The approval by the Senate yesterday of the Lease-Lease bill is an unprecedented act of legislative violence in total disregard of the wishes of the American people."

"In the special election on Tuesday in the 17th Congressional District the voters have no alternative but to vote for me to assure themselves of a representative in Congress who will fight to keep our country out of war."

"It is clear that Congress did not consult the American people voting for the Lease-Lease bill for the people are overwhelmingly opposed to this dictatorial and war-making measure."

"History will record no greater outrage against the American people than this willful act of Congress."

(Continued on Page 2)

Endorsements Pour In for April 5 American People's Meeting for Peace

From four corners of America—from the farm belt, from small towns, from crowded cities—endorsements of the American People's Meeting to be held here on April 5 and 6 are rolling into the headquarters of the American Peace Mobilization.

Reports from widely-scattered points throughout the country—from San Francisco, Washington, Texas, Kansas, New York, Wisconsin, Minnesota—indicate that the "ordinary people" are responding on a large scale to APM's call.

In the far northwest, the Washington Commonwealth Federation, representing thousands in unions, fraternal organizations, pension and farm groups, peace and political clubs, has voted to send official delegates. In Detroit, the Plymouth Local of the United Automobile Workers will send 80 delegates, two from each department of the huge plant. Chicago's packinghouse workers plan to send 25 delegates for peace.

The complete list of individual sponsors and organizations supporting the April 5-6 meeting follows:

The Rev. Dr. John H. Thompson, First

Presbyterian Church, Norman, Oklahoma; Chairman, American Peace Mobilization; Chairman, Southern Conference on World Welfare; Director, Presbyterian Foundation of the University of Oklahoma.

Theodore Dreiser, Vice-Chairman, American Peace Mobilization; Hon. Hale Macomber, Vice-Chairman, American Peace Mobilization; U. S. Congressman.

Jack McMichael, Vice-Chairman, American Peace Mobilization and Chairman, American Youth Congress.

Heidi Robinson, Vice-Chairman, American Peace Mobilization; Vice-President CIO; President, Miners and Smelting Workers Union.

Katherine Terrell, Vice-Chairman, American Peace Mobilization.

3,500 Bus Men Set to Strike This Morning

Women Picket White House on War Bill

Delegation Gives Protest Letters to Secretary of President

(Special to the Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, March 9.—

Women delegates of the American Peace Mobilization picketed the White House over the weekend as President Roosevelt rushed action on the Lease-Lend war-powers bill.

The bill passed the Senate yesterday by a vote of 60 to 31. The President is pressing for quick conference action by the House and Senate tomorrow.

"Unless the men strike we will continue to operate."

Operation, that is, would be impossible in the event of a strike.

Strike picketing would be both colorful and disciplined, said union spokesman. Bus operators would picket in their uniforms, wearing their union buttons. Shop workers would wear their work or civilian clothes.

Mayor Lines Up With Companies Against Transit Union

Thirty-five hundred union bus operators and shop workers employed by the New York City Omnibus Corp. and the Fifth Avenue Coach Co. were preparing last night for the biggest transit strike New York has seen in many years.

The strike was expected to begin some time early today unless the companies abandoned their wage-cutting program and agreed to negotiate on the basis of reasonable proposals.

Bus operators are enthusiastic and confident of victory. The great Transport Workers Union and many thousands of other union men and women are behind them.

Indirect admission of the workers' strength was made yesterday by President John A. Ritchie of the two companies in a statement, which said that:

"Unless the men strike we will continue to operate."

Operation, that is, would be impossible in the event of a strike.

Strike picketing would be both colorful and disciplined, said union spokesman. Bus operators would picket in their uniforms, wearing their union buttons. Shop workers would wear their work or civilian clothes.

MAYOR THREATENS

Threats made by Mayor LaGuardia against the bus men in a letter to President Michael J. Quill of the Transport Workers Union yesterday did not chill the men's enthusiasm. They know their strength and the justice of their demands.

The strike would tie up the bus lines on Madison, Fifth, Eighth and Columbus Avenues and several other routes.

Claims of union representatives that not a single bus operator would seem obvious to reporters who talked to the men.

The Transport Workers Union demands wage increases of 25 per cent, in view of the rapidly rising cost of living; a uniform 8-hour day instead of the present 9-hour day; three week vacations with pay and other adjustments.

DEMAND CUTS

The companies demand wage cuts and worsened conditions. The New York City Omnibus Corp., which netted \$2,000,000 profits annually, demands that sick leave and paid holidays provided in the agreement that expired March 1, be stopped.

The Fifth Avenue Coach Co., which has paid out \$5,000,000 dividends since 1922, demands wage cuts of four cents an hour and the elimination of two-man crews on its double-decker buses.

Negotiations broke down last week when the companies refused to abandon their wage-cutting demands. Transport union leaders said they could not mediate the issue of wage cuts under such conditions.

But the union, said President Quill in a letter to Mayor LaGuardia yesterday, will be ready to resume negotiations with the companies immediately if they will first show us a sign of their good faith by submitting reasonable counter-proposals.

Quill correspondence with LaGuardia was the highlight of the transit news yesterday. LaGuardia began the exchange with a letter blaming the unions for the breakdown of negotiations and threatening the workers if they should go out on strike.

Negotiations, said Quill in reply,

(Continued on Page 2)

'UE' Drafts Action Plan In Westinghouse

PITTSBURGH, March 9 (UPI).—

The CIO United Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers Union, meeting in executive session today, drafted a five-point plan of action in its nationwide contract negotiations with the Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Co.

The resolution adopted today is not to be construed as an ultimatum to the company," Julius Emspak, national secretary of the union, said.

At the meeting were 50 representatives of 22 union locals throughout the country. The 22 locals represent about 90 per cent of the Westinghouse production personnel, Emspak said.



Weekly Column Devoted to Interests of Rail Labor

Vacations and Wage Increases DO Mix, Brother Harrison!

It Was a "Banana Oil" Speech

On Feb. 9, after installing the officers of District Lodges in and about Chicago, Geo. M. Harrison, Grand President of the Brotherhood of Railway Clerks, made a speech. It was not just an ordinary address of congratulations and best wishes to his subordinates. But it was a speech that shocked railroad labor and since it was printed in LABOR it is now notorious over the whole country. It was a warning to every railroader not to expect our vacations until 1942—or even later—and that our union leaders have no intention whatever of initiating a movement for a wage increase until they are compelled to do so by the rank and file. As quoted in LABOR, Harrison frankly stated that they wouldn't press for a raise in pay this year. "Oil and water," he said, "do not mix. Therefore we cannot expect to get both vacations with pay and a raise in pay."

The fact that hundreds of new union contracts—CIO and AFL—get both vacations with pay and raises in pay simultaneously doesn't seem to have come to Brother Harrison's attention. Or is he just spokesman for the 4-wheel-brakes program being put into operation by all the railroad Labor Chiefs to not embarrass Pellegrini and the AAR while the railroads pile up billions of dollars in profits under the guise of national defense? With most other labor leaders, vacations with pay and a raise in pay are not to be compared with oil and water as two unmixable demands. On the contrary, they go hand-in-hand in all other industries. So why not on the railroads? About Harrison's speech there IS something oily. A good American slang word to describe it is "banana oil."

They Sabotage Wage Increases

Evidence has come to the attention of this column—as it was to every local lodge—that the growing railroad wage movement is being sniped at, undermined and sabotaged in every way by most of the Union Chiefs. Letters and bulletins are referring the militant members to half a dozen clauses in their constitutions which are supposed to act as manacles on future efforts. Local unions sending resolutions to their International Presidents are solemnly assured—with the same dead pan gravity of a Japanese Peace-Monger robbing China—that nothing can be done until the vacations question is settled. Shop Federations and system organizations are declared to "lack authority" and are admonished to wait until the Chiefs decide the time is "propitious"—meaning "favorable." Which brings us to a question that thousands of railroad union men are asking and have been puzzled about for quite some time.

When Is a More "Propitious" Time?

That word "propitious" is a best-seller among the Grand Lodge boys who send out the letters to shop federations and local lodges putting them in their place. Our readers will recall that some years back the Chiefs were also going to do something about pensions when the time was "propitious." Along came a strong united and vocal pension movement and suddenly the time to act went from unpropitious to very propitious indeed.

From 1937 to 1940 this column and all other voices calling for vacations with pay were declared to be demanding same at an "unpropitious" time. But when the movement for vacations—and particularly in recent months, for a wage increase at the same time—became irresistible, then 14 of the Grand Chiefs hurriedly called a meeting in Washington and decided to send out the vacations strike ballot to head off and side-track the demands for a raise in pay.

They Mix in Other Industries, Why Not Ours?

Strange as it may seem to Brother Harrison, in every other industry, CIO and AFL unions have been conducting very successful experiments in "mixing oil and water" and are daily signing up contracts which have written into them vacation clauses and raises in pay, secured all in one and the same negotiations.

The railroads are making unprecedented profits. And in the same space in which Harrison confessed his inability to mix two demands which other labor leaders accomplish every day in the week, he predicted even greater profits for the railroads in 1941 than were gained in the banner year of 1940. Another definition of "propitious" our dictionary says, is "that which is in general conducive to success." Consequently, if we are to change the Grand Chiefs' "do-nothing" program to a more propitious one, three things will be needed from the membership in ever-increasing volume: "heat," "heat" and more "heat!"

Pick-Pocket Patriots

When it comes to protestations of patriotism no group of land pirates in the world can outdo the antics of the American Association of Railroads. When Sam Johnson, the 18th century philosopher, stated "Patriotism is the last refuge of a scoundrel," he had in mind just such Charlie McCarthys as compose the AAR. To the AAR patriotism means no raises in pay and no vacations for their million railbankers gouged out of the railroad workers, the travelling public and the government during a "national emergency." The strike ballots put out to the 650,000 railroaders within the jurisdiction of the 14 unions acting for vacations contained the following arrogant insult to every worker in America. As evidence of the hoggishness of the Western Carriers, these pick-pocket patriots for their Wall Street bosses:

"Recent developments clearly indicate the necessity of conserving the resources of all industry and transportation agencies at maximum efficiency. We therefore assume you will wish to withdraw your notice. If, however, you desire to proceed with it in conformity with the provisions of the Railway Labor Act, we hereby give thirty days' notice pursuant to Section 6 of that Act of our desire and intent to decrease all existing rates of pay of all employees represented . . . in the amount of ten per cent."

How's that for a neat slap in the face? This is right in line with the decision of the same Carriers not to augment by even as much as one cent the army pay of draftees from the railroads.

Housewives' Dollars vs. Grand Chiefs' Letters

In a front-page article in LABOR (March 4, 1941) there is undeniable data on the profiteering in the cost of living. The subhead to the article states: "Housewife's Dollar Will Buy Less Food. Declares Marketing Expert." Every railroad family in America has at least one "marketing expert" who has made that discovery. Meat prices are skyrocketing. Nor is the end of price soaring in sight. LABOR says: "No Curbs on Profiteers." Unfortunately, there are no indications that the Administration plans drastic steps to prevent profiteering in food." And all this time the Chiefs are shipping out letters to dampen and suppress the rising tide of demands for our overdue raise in pay in which they advance the argument that living costs have not risen materially since the "wooden nickel" raise of 1937! Tell THAT to your rent collector, grocer and butcher when you pay him off! To such Grand Lodge criminal nonsense every local union and federation and district council must send a stinging rebuke—and make renewed demands for action to get a substantial raise in pay. Quote LABOR. Send them the financial pages of any newspaper. Send them copies of our increased meat and grocery bills and house-hold budgets. Send them newspaper clippings of other unions winning not two but five or six demands at the same time. This is national defense in the true sense of the word—and it shall not be sabotaged by any or all of the Railroad Union Chiefs.

ORDER AND SUBSCRIPTION BLANK

Enclosing \$..... for:
 reprints of "Stop, Look and Listen" column of.....
(Number)
issue, at rate of 50 cents per hundred.

Special Railroader's Introductory Subscription Offer of MONDAY DAILY WORKER, 35 WEEKS FOR \$1.00.

DAILY AND SUNDAY WORKER, 1 MONTH FOR \$1.25.

Name
Address
City State

Mail Now to

"STOP, LOOK AND LISTEN"
c/o DAILY WORKER

60 East 13th Street
New York, N. Y.



Confer on Ford
between the UAW and the Ford Motor Co. Left to right: Michael F. Widman, director of the Ford organizing committee; Dewey; UAW President R. J. Thomas; and Maurice Sugar, UAW attorney.

3,500 Transit Workers Set to Strike, Mayor LaGuardia Backs Lines

(Continued from Page 1)

depended on reasonable proposals from the high-profit bus companies. There would be no violence in the strike, said the union leader, Quill's letter to the Mayor follows:

"The contents of your Honor's letter has just been communicated to me and I hasten to send you this reply.

"In the letter which I send you today I make it clear that the New York City Omnibus and Fifth Ave. Coach Companies must shoulder the responsibility for the strike which has been voted for unanimously by their 2,500 employees because they negotiated with us in bad faith.

"In respect to the New York City Omnibus Corporation, I stated in my letter that although it has been enjoying net profits at the rate of more than \$2,000,000 per year, which represents a return of almost 100 per cent each year on its invested capital, it has not only rejected all our demands, but has demanded the elimination of sick leave and holidays with pay which were provided for in the agreement that expired on February 28.

"Concerning the Fifth Avenue Coach Company, I pointed out that its stockholders had an equity of \$3,000,000 in 1939 which by 1940 had grown to \$10,000,000, notwithstanding the payment to them during the same period of \$3,000,000 in the form of annual dividends at the rate of \$500,000 per year from 1932 to 1940 inclusive. Wages, however, have been reduced by three-quarters of \$1,000,000 since 1932. And in the course of negotiations the company proposed further drastic wage cuts by suggesting a reduction of approximately 4 cents an hour in present rates and the elimination of two-man operation of buses on which it collects a 10 cent fare.

"As I said in my letter yesterday, notwithstanding the bad faith heretofore shown by these companies, we shall be pleased to resume negotiations with them immediately if they will first show us a sign of their good faith by submitting reasonable counter-proposals.

"I suggest, therefore, that your Honor might more properly request the companies to provide the basis for the resumption of negotiations.

"As for your Honor's fear of violence, let me assure you that there will be none. Perhaps your Honor's mind would have been more at ease on this score had

you read today's New York Times instead of the Herald Tribune, which had no reporter at Saturday morning's meeting. I invite your Honor's attention to the following which appears on page 27 in today's New York Times:

"Mr. Quill cautioned the busmen against any violence or improper conduct either before or during the strike, warning them

that the union would tolerate no violence or damage to any company property. The same admonition was given by Mr. Hogan. All employees of the two companies were ordered to remain on their jobs until the official strike call was issued and to perform their duties in workmanlike fashion, with all regard to public convenience and safety."

Dr. Edward K. Barsky, chairman, stated that "the Spanish refugees are the greatest sufferers among the uprooted populations of Europe, having endured extreme privation and hardship in French concentration camps since the close of the Spanish war in March, 1939. It is strange that the American Red Cross food shipments to Spain are permitted to be used as a political weapon through its distribution by the Auxilio-Social, a known fascist-controlled agency, while those in French concentration camps who opposed fascism in Spain are deprived of sorely needed supplies."

He added that "the committee feels certain that the American people do not want American food to be used to increase the political strength of the fascist party in Spain. We have no faith that the Auxilio Social would distribute it among the starving people of Spain or among Republican Spaniards in Franco jails and their families and children. The committee favors the sending of food to Spain and Franco to be distributed by such non-political agencies as the American Red Cross or the American Friends (Quakers) Service Committee."

He said that the refusal by the Red Cross was contained in a telegram from Washington received by the committee on Thursday, which stated that all supplies carried on vessels chartered by the Red Cross are for general distribution without designation of particular areas, nationalities, racial groups, or other status of beneficiaries.

He said that the refusal by the Red Cross was contained in a telegram from Washington received by the committee on Thursday, which stated that all supplies carried on vessels chartered by the Red Cross are for general distribution without designation of particular areas, nationalities, racial groups, or other status of beneficiaries.

He said that the refusal by the Red Cross was contained in a telegram from Washington received by the committee on Thursday, which stated that all supplies carried on vessels chartered by the Red Cross are for general distribution without designation of particular areas, nationalities, racial groups, or other status of beneficiaries.

He said that the refusal by the Red Cross was contained in a telegram from Washington received by the committee on Thursday, which stated that all supplies carried on vessels chartered by the Red Cross are for general distribution without designation of particular areas, nationalities, racial groups, or other status of beneficiaries.

He said that the refusal by the Red Cross was contained in a telegram from Washington received by the committee on Thursday, which stated that all supplies carried on vessels chartered by the Red Cross are for general distribution without designation of particular areas, nationalities, racial groups, or other status of beneficiaries.

He said that the refusal by the Red Cross was contained in a telegram from Washington received by the committee on Thursday, which stated that all supplies carried on vessels chartered by the Red Cross are for general distribution without designation of particular areas, nationalities, racial groups, or other status of beneficiaries.

He said that the refusal by the Red Cross was contained in a telegram from Washington received by the committee on Thursday, which stated that all supplies carried on vessels chartered by the Red Cross are for general distribution without designation of particular areas, nationalities, racial groups, or other status of beneficiaries.

He said that the refusal by the Red Cross was contained in a telegram from Washington received by the committee on Thursday, which stated that all supplies carried on vessels chartered by the Red Cross are for general distribution without designation of particular areas, nationalities, racial groups, or other status of beneficiaries.

He said that the refusal by the Red Cross was contained in a telegram from Washington received by the committee on Thursday, which stated that all supplies carried on vessels chartered by the Red Cross are for general distribution without designation of particular areas, nationalities, racial groups, or other status of beneficiaries.

He said that the refusal by the Red Cross was contained in a telegram from Washington received by the committee on Thursday, which stated that all supplies carried on vessels chartered by the Red Cross are for general distribution without designation of particular areas, nationalities, racial groups, or other status of beneficiaries.

He said that the refusal by the Red Cross was contained in a telegram from Washington received by the committee on Thursday, which stated that all supplies carried on vessels chartered by the Red Cross are for general distribution without designation of particular areas, nationalities, racial groups, or other status of beneficiaries.

He said that the refusal by the Red Cross was contained in a telegram from Washington received by the committee on Thursday, which stated that all supplies carried on vessels chartered by the Red Cross are for general distribution without designation of particular areas, nationalities, racial groups, or other status of beneficiaries.

He said that the refusal by the Red Cross was contained in a telegram from Washington received by the committee on Thursday, which stated that all supplies carried on vessels chartered by the Red Cross are for general distribution without designation of particular areas, nationalities, racial groups, or other status of beneficiaries.

He said that the refusal by the Red Cross was contained in a telegram from Washington received by the committee on Thursday, which stated that all supplies carried on vessels chartered by the Red Cross are for general distribution without designation of particular areas, nationalities, racial groups, or other status of beneficiaries.

He said that the refusal by the Red Cross was contained in a telegram from Washington received by the committee on Thursday, which stated that all supplies carried on vessels chartered by the Red Cross are for general distribution without designation of particular areas, nationalities, racial groups, or other status of beneficiaries.

He said that the refusal by the Red Cross was contained in a telegram from Washington received by the committee on Thursday, which stated that all supplies carried on vessels chartered by the Red Cross are for general distribution without designation of particular areas, nationalities, racial groups, or other status of beneficiaries.

He said that the refusal by the Red Cross was contained in a telegram from Washington received by the committee on Thursday, which stated that all supplies carried on vessels chartered by the Red Cross are for general distribution without designation of particular areas, nationalities, racial groups, or other status of beneficiaries.

He said that the refusal by the Red Cross was contained in a telegram from Washington received by the committee on Thursday, which stated that all supplies carried on vessels chartered by the Red Cross are for general distribution without designation of particular areas, nationalities, racial groups, or other status of beneficiaries.

He said that the refusal by the Red Cross was contained in a telegram from Washington received by the committee on Thursday, which stated that all supplies carried on vessels chartered by the Red Cross are for general distribution without designation of particular areas, nationalities, racial groups, or other status of beneficiaries.

He said that the refusal by the Red Cross was contained in a telegram from Washington received by the committee on Thursday, which stated that all supplies carried on vessels chartered by the Red Cross are for general distribution without designation of particular areas, nationalities, racial groups, or other status of beneficiaries.

He said that the refusal by the Red Cross was contained in a telegram from Washington received by the committee on Thursday, which stated that all supplies carried on vessels chartered by the Red Cross are for general distribution without designation of particular areas, nationalities, racial groups, or other status of beneficiaries.

He said that the refusal by the Red Cross was contained in a telegram from Washington received by the committee on Thursday, which stated that all supplies carried on vessels chartered by the Red Cross are for general distribution without designation of particular areas, nationalities, racial groups, or other status of beneficiaries.

He said that the refusal by the Red Cross was contained in a telegram from Washington received by the committee on Thursday, which stated that all supplies carried on vessels chartered by the Red Cross are for general distribution without designation of particular areas, nationalities, racial groups, or other status of beneficiaries.

He said that the refusal by the Red Cross was contained in a telegram from Washington received by the committee on Thursday, which stated that all supplies carried on vessels chartered by the Red Cross are for general distribution without designation of particular areas, nationalities, racial groups, or other status of beneficiaries.

He said that the refusal by the Red Cross was contained in a telegram from Washington received by the committee on Thursday, which stated that all supplies carried on vessels chartered by the Red Cross are for general distribution without designation of particular areas, nationalities, racial groups, or other status of beneficiaries.

He said that the refusal by the Red Cross was contained in a telegram from Washington received by the committee on Thursday, which stated that all supplies carried on vessels chartered by the Red Cross are for general distribution without designation of particular areas, nationalities, racial groups, or other status of beneficiaries.

He said that the refusal by the Red Cross was contained in a telegram from Washington received by the committee on Thursday, which stated that all supplies carried on vessels chartered by the Red Cross are for general distribution without designation of particular areas, nationalities, racial groups, or other status of beneficiaries.

He said that the refusal by the Red Cross was contained in a telegram from Washington received by the committee on Thursday, which stated that all supplies carried on vessels chartered by the Red Cross are for general distribution without designation of particular areas, nationalities, racial groups, or other status of beneficiaries.

He said that the refusal by the Red Cross was contained in a telegram from Washington received by the committee on Thursday, which stated that all supplies carried on vessels chartered by the Red Cross are for general distribution without designation of particular areas, nationalities, racial groups, or other status of beneficiaries.

He said that the refusal by the Red Cross was contained in a telegram from Washington received by the committee on Thursday, which stated that all supplies carried on vessels chartered by the Red Cross are for general distribution without designation of particular areas, nationalities, racial groups, or other status of beneficiaries.

He said that the refusal by the Red Cross was contained in a telegram from Washington received by the committee on Thursday, which stated that all supplies carried on vessels chartered by the Red Cross are for general distribution without designation of particular areas, nationalities, racial groups, or other status of beneficiaries.

He said that the refusal by the Red Cross was contained in a telegram from Washington received by the committee on Thursday, which stated that all supplies carried on vessels chartered by the Red Cross are for general distribution without designation of particular areas, nationalities, racial groups, or other status of beneficiaries.

He said that the refusal by the Red Cross was contained in a telegram from Washington received by the committee on Thursday, which stated that all supplies carried on vessels chartered by the Red Cross are for general distribution without designation of particular areas, nationalities, racial groups, or other status of beneficiaries.

He said that the refusal by the Red Cross was contained in a telegram from Washington received by the committee on Thursday, which stated that all supplies carried on vessels chartered by the Red Cross are for general distribution without designation of particular areas, nationalities, racial groups, or other status of beneficiaries.

He said that the refusal by the Red Cross was contained in a telegram from Washington received by the committee on Thursday, which stated that all supplies carried on vessels chartered by the Red Cross are for general distribution without designation of particular areas, nationalities, racial groups, or other status of beneficiaries.

He said that the refusal by the Red Cross was contained in a telegram from Washington received by the committee on Thursday, which stated that all supplies carried on vessels chartered by the Red Cross are for general distribution without designation of particular areas, nationalities, racial groups, or other status of beneficiaries.

He said that the refusal by the Red Cross was contained in a telegram from Washington received by the committee on Thursday, which stated that all supplies carried on vessels chartered by the Red Cross are for general distribution without designation of particular areas, nationalities,

Ohio Farmers Fight Pro-War School Official

Also Seek CIO Aid in Forming 'Dairy Farmers Union'; Communist Party Holds Conference to Spur Progressive Farm Movement

(Special to the Daily Worker)

COLUMBUS, O., March 9.—An example of the new methods Ohio farmers are discovering of giving voice to their deep-rooted demand for peace and a decent standard of living is the recently held strike of high school students in the village of Powell, which was given full support by

President of Peru Invites Spain Refugees

120,000 Acres Acquired for Settlement by Spaniards from Prison Camps

President Manuel Prado of Peru has given his personal approval to a large resettlement project in Peru for Spanish refugees, according to information received by the United American Spanish Aid Committee, 425 Fourth Ave. from the Pan American Coordinating Committee of Spanish Aid Organizations.

"President Prado's great interest in the plight of the Spanish refugees dates back to last September, when he cabled the United American Spanish Aid Committee that he had ordered a study of the possibilities of admitting these brave people into his country," Dr. Edward K. Barsky, chairman of the committee said.

Dr. Barsky added that "the Peruvian Committee to Aid Spanish Refugees has already acquired 120,000 acres of land for the resettlement program, and that a special bill is now being favorably considered which would extend the full support of the Government of Peru to this humanitarian project."

CAPITAL PARLEY

The task of securing a rescue to transport refugees to friendly Latin-American countries will be the principal subject of discussion at the National Emergency Conference on "An Immediate Program to Aid Spanish Refugees" which will be held under the auspices at the Hamilton Hotel, Washington, D. C., on March 15-16. Dr. Barsky said. He added that "all affiliates to the Pan American group are assisting in the search for suitable ships to rescue the refugees from the concentration camps."

Representatives of churches, trade unions, language organizations, professional, civic, and neighborhood groups will participate in the Washington conference. In addition to the ship project, other subjects to be taken up include a campaign for guaranteed total amnesty for all Spanish republicans in Franco prisons; the release and return to the United States of thirteen American citizens still held by Franco; the prevention of deportation of Spanish refugees from the United States to certain death in Spain; specific relief projects for more than 16,000 Spanish refugees in Santo Domingo, Mexico, and Chile; and a campaign to prevent the forced return to Spain of Spanish refugees in French internment centers.

Laundry Workers Call Meeting to Vote on Strike

With all its demands turned down by the employers, the Cleaners and Dyers Union, Local 239, Amalgamated Clothing Workers, yesterday set a membership meeting at Webster Hall for next Thursday to vote on a general strike of the industry's 5,000 workers.

Announcing the meeting, Alexander Hoffman, general manager of the union, said the negotiations were "broken off."

The cleaners and dyers are affiliated with the ACW through their joint board.

WANT-ADS

Rates per word (Minimum 10 words)		
	Daily	Sunday
1 time	\$1	\$1
2 times	.60	.60
3 times	.40	.40
7 times	.20	.20
Phone Algonquin 7-2100 for the newest stations where to place your Want-Ad.		

APARTMENTS FOR RENT (Manhattan)

PORSTH ST. 36 (Canal St.) Five minutes walk. City Hall-1½ rooms, ultra modern, inexpensive telephone service, attractive house, \$35.

FURNISHED ROOMS FOR RENT (Manhattan)

12TH ST. 606 W. (Apt. 2-A). Redecorated studio, housekeeping, water \$3.50 up.

ROOM WANTED

WANTED ROOM for working mother and 3½ year daughter, including care of child. FDRham 7-9171.

INE FOR SALE

MIMRO INK-Union Made-Two pounds for one dollar. Postpaid east of Denver. Cash with order or C.O.D. Mohr Ink Co., P.O. Box 64, Norwood, Ohio.

Greeks Report New Attack

ATHENS, March 9 (UP)—Greek forces tonight were reported amassing at the Italian stronghold of Teplini where Fascist forces are making a "final desperate stand" on the central Albanian front.

At the same time it was denied authoritatively that Germany had given Greece a "last chance" to make peace with Italy.

FDR's Mediation Plan --- A Scheme to Revive World War Board's Strike Ban

(This is the second of a series of two articles)

By George Morris

President Roosevelt, in announcing Friday that he is considering creation of a no-strike mediation machinery patterned after the World War's Labor Board, of course had in view the growing number of strikes. But the President also has in mind the next step in his rapidly maturing war plan.

It has been frequently pointed out that Roosevelt's policies since the war broke out in Europe have followed closely in the footsteps of Woodrow Wilson. But perhaps nowhere is this similarity as striking as in relation to labor and labor unions.

It should be observed, however, that Roosevelt is considerably ahead of Wilson on this next step in the process towards a no-strike machinery. The United States was in the war a year when the War Labor Board, which Roosevelt set up as his basic pattern, was set up.

In World War days when Wilson drew Samuel Gompers, then President of the A. F. of L., into a National Defense Council, Roosevelt picked Sidney Hillman as "labor" representative in a similar setup. With Hillman as a model of the type of labor official the administration likes, the policy has been, as in Wilson's days, one of drawing willing tools from labor's ranks into a "trouble-shooting" machinery. Men whose duty it is to lead labor struggles, sold their experience to outwitting the workers or blocking struggles.

As in World War days, when through Gompers a labor council to the National Defense Commission and later a Mediation Commission with Felix Frankfurter as

its head, was set up, so through Hillman a similar Council was set up.

Top heavy with appointees who are close supporters of the administration, the advisory Council has been shaping up into a pro-war, servile, rubber stamp for Sidney Hillman's "sacrifice" policy.

LABOR FOUGHT IDEA

The step Roosevelt is now contemplating, is approximately what Wilson created by proclamation on April 8, 1918. Before going into the nature of the World War's Labor Board and what it meant for workers, it is important to note that Wilson didn't foist the set-up upon labor as easily as it took him to draw up the proclamation. Labor, then with a union membership of less than one third of the total today, successfully fought off the idea for several years.

As was pointed out in yesterday's article, in September, 1918, the railroad workers gave an example how labor could take the opportunity to win, and by a general strike threat forced President Wilson to call for enactment of the Adamson eight-hour law, and even forced the Supreme Court to give it hasty approval.

John Steuben, in his "Labor in Wartime," a documentation of World War material that every student of labor problems ought to read, describes how Wilson sought, in exchange, to have labor accept a Compulsory Investigation Bill. It was a "cool-off" proposal, much like the idea which eventually was incorporated in the 1926 Railway Labor Act described in yesterday's article. Wilson pleaded that it was not a strike ban but merely a measure to give the "public" an "opportunity to acquaint itself with

of aside remarks about overtime pay, high wages, and the activities of building trades unions.

The actual facts in the case indicate that War Department officials are simply trying to distract attention from the profiteering which has been going on and to evade responsibility by an attack on labor.

As Somervell himself showed, \$100,000,000 could have been saved by picking suitable sites.

Contractors, in this type of contract, are guaranteed certain fixed profits regardless of the cost. They have no incentive whatsoever in keeping costs down, since the War Department is always sure to come through with any increases which they demand. And in addition, an enterprising company can always make a little on the side with inflated costs.

Figures submitted by Somervell showed that by far the largest increases in the cost of cantonments have been where the contracts were made on a cost plus fixed fee basis.

Contractors, in this type of contract, are guaranteed certain fixed profits regardless of the cost. They have no incentive whatsoever in keeping costs down, since the War Department is always sure to come through with any increases which they demand. And in addition, an enterprising company can always make a little on the side with inflated costs.

More than \$252,000,000 out of the cost of building cantonments occurred on contracts with cost plus fixed fee arrangements.

Among the biggest items accounting for the increase were the profiteering rises in the prices of materials, particularly of lumber.

Col. Somervell estimated that the price of lumber went up by 33 per cent. And this rise was not due to any shortage, real or alleged, but simply because the companies saw an opportunity to cash in.

At an Army air station in New Mexico the cost of construction went up 40 per cent due to rises in the prices of materials.

The real victims of all this hijinx are the young men who are being conscripted and sent to cantonments which are frequently built of inferior materials and situated on unsuitable sites.

So it all adds up: fixed fee contracts, a government board with friends in the engineering and real estate businesses, War Department inefficiency or worse, and profiteering companies which have cleaned up by charging too much for lumber and other materials.

Testimony before the Appropriations Committee by Col. Somervell and other officials have been full

under the cloak of "defense."

The next article, we will look at some more strange goings-on under the cloak of "defense."

FORMALLY declaring them illegal."

Following this World War experience, with the treachery of an Ernest Bevin, Labor Minister of England, as their present-day example, the Chamber of Commerce, William Knudsen, Green, Hillman, et al. loudly proclaim that they oppose formal legislation to ban strikes. They hope that a proposal, such as President Roosevelt already outlined, would serve the same purpose far more effectively. But that is only their hope, for as we have seen, the World War days also gave an example how labor could fight and defy these no-strike schemes.

The Board was supposed to express a capital-labor partnership to put over the war effort. Capital was quite well represented through its five corporation heads. But the sort of labor men Roosevelt would pick for such board could be seen by the type that did serve on the former board.

WHAT THEY LEARNED

The unsuccessful effort to put over the Compulsory Investigation Bill, taught Wilson and the war-makers an important lesson which they took into consideration when the Labor Board was formed. In European countries, it was observed, Social Democratic labor leaders proved most useful and practical if taken into the "family" and given responsibility—to see to it that labor "voluntarily" sacrificed its right to strike, and "cooperated."

Steuben points out that the government couldn't "utilize officials of the A. F. of L. (the only recognized labor movement then) as effectively as he had to if it placed them in the position of supporting an administration that formally outlawed strikes. The very creation of the National War Labor Board was a method and instrumentality through which strikes were to be eliminated, without

(Continued on Page 8)

Profiteers Cash in on Army Camp Contracts

Cantonments Flimsily Constructed, But Firms Do Well with Friends on Government Board by Boosting Prices of Material

(Continued from Page 1)

disclosed. Blossom plausibly announced that he would not share in the profits from this "little" deal.

Major Forrest S. Harvey, the chairman of the board, was formerly employed by Leed, Hill, Barnard and Jewett, a Los Angeles engineering firm.

And again we have an example of a strange coincidence. Harvey's firm received the contract for a large project at San Luis Obispo, California.

The third member of the board is F. J. C. Dresser. Senator Harry Truman charged on the Senate floor that Dresser had "considerable interest" in the Association of General Contractors and has shown favoritism in awarding contracts to his friends.

The make-up of this board helps to explain some of the amazing things that have been happening in the construction of cantonments.

For example, one of the biggest items in the 50 per cent increase in the cost of cantonments has been due to the faulty selection of sites.

The War Department revealed the following situation in connection with increased costs at the Indianantown Gap Military Reservation in Pennsylvania:

"Suitable sites for the construction of buildings were not available. An 18-foot cut in some places and corresponding fill in others was necessary."

A Richmond engineering firm which did a survey for the War Department reported that in one cantonment 136,000 cubic yards had to be removed in digging ditches. In another place, water was only a few feet from the ground thus causing additional expenses in the building of sewers.

And in a third place piling was necessary to put down for warehouses, disposal plants and other structures.

Col. Breton B. Somervell, who was formerly the anti-labor head of WPA in New York and is now in charge of the War Department's fixed-fee contracts branch, told the House Appropriations Committee that a careful engineering survey could have saved the government "conservative" \$100,000,000.

This is undoubtedly true, but the question remains as to how and why completely unsuitable sites were picked by the War Department's Construction Advisory Board.

A Richmond engineering firm which did a survey for the War Department reported that in one cantonment 136,000 cubic yards had to be removed in digging ditches. In another place, water was only a few feet from the ground thus causing additional expenses in the building of sewers.

And in a third place piling was necessary to put down for warehouses, disposal plants and other structures.

Col. Breton B. Somervell, who was formerly the anti-labor head of WPA in New York and is now in charge of the War Department's fixed-fee contracts branch, told the House Appropriations Committee that a careful engineering survey could have saved the government "conservative" \$100,000,000.

This is undoubtedly true, but the question remains as to how and why completely unsuitable sites were picked by the War Department's Construction Advisory Board.

A Richmond engineering firm which did a survey for the War Department reported that in one cantonment 136,000 cubic yards had to be removed in digging ditches. In another place, water was only a few feet from the ground thus causing additional expenses in the building of sewers.

And in a third place piling was necessary to put down for warehouses, disposal plants and other structures.

Col. Breton B. Somervell, who was formerly the anti-labor head of WPA in New York and is now in charge of the War Department's fixed-fee contracts branch, told the House Appropriations Committee that a careful engineering survey could have saved the government "conservative" \$100,000,000.

This is undoubtedly true, but the question remains as to how and why completely unsuitable sites were picked by the War Department's Construction Advisory Board.

A Richmond engineering firm which did a survey for the War Department reported that in one cantonment 136,000 cubic yards had to be removed in digging ditches. In another place, water was only a few feet from the ground thus causing additional expenses in the building of sewers.

And in a third place piling was necessary to put down for warehouses, disposal plants and other structures.

Col. Breton B. Somervell, who was formerly the anti-labor head of WPA in New York and is now in charge of the War Department's fixed-fee contracts branch, told the House Appropriations Committee that a careful engineering survey could have saved the government "conservative" \$100,000,000.

This is undoubtedly true, but the question remains as to how and why completely unsuitable sites were picked by the War Department's Construction Advisory Board.

A Richmond engineering firm which did a survey for the War Department reported that in one cantonment 136,000 cubic yards had to be removed in digging ditches. In another place, water was only a few feet from the ground thus causing additional expenses in the building of sewers.

And in a third place piling was necessary to put down for warehouses, disposal plants and other structures.

Col. Breton B. Somervell, who was formerly the anti-labor head of WPA in New York and is now in charge of the War Department's fixed-fee contracts branch, told the House Appropriations Committee that a careful engineering survey could have saved the government "conservative" \$100,000,000.

This is undoubtedly true, but the question remains as to how and why completely unsuitable sites were picked by the War Department's Construction Advisory Board.

A Richmond engineering firm which did a survey for the War Department reported that in one cantonment 136,000 cubic yards had to be removed in digging ditches. In another place, water was only a few feet from the ground thus causing additional expenses in the building of sewers.

And in a third place piling was necessary to put down for warehouses, disposal plants and other structures.

Col. Breton B. Somervell, who was formerly the anti-labor head of WPA in New York and is now in charge of the War Department's fixed-fee contracts branch, told the House Appropriations Committee that a careful engineering survey could have saved the government "conservative" \$100,000,000.

This is undoubtedly true, but the question remains as to how and why completely unsuitable sites were picked by the War Department's Construction Advisory Board.

A Richmond engineering firm which did a survey for the War Department reported that in one cantonment 136,

ALWAYS ON THE JOB

Fraternality of a New Type

THE INTERNATIONAL WORKERS ORDER is on the threshold of its twelfth year of service in the best interests of the American people. It represents a different kind of fraternalism.

The I.W.O.'s kind of fraternalism protects your interests as an individual: gives you life insurance, sick benefit compensation, accident protection and group medical care (in some cities) at a low price you can afford.

THE I.W.O. KIND OF FRATERNALISM guards your interests as a member of that great community—the American people. It voices your unquenchable desire for peace, your fight for a decent living, your contribution to a progressive culture, your program for economic recovery—The Plan for Plenty.

THE I.W.O. KIND OF FRATERNALISM has united 163,000 men, women and children, Negro and white, from 13 national groups, from cities, towns, hamlets and mining patches into a great organization that stands four-square behind Abraham Lincoln's words: "The strongest bond of human sympathy, outside the family relation, is the one uniting all working people, of all nations tongues and kindreds."

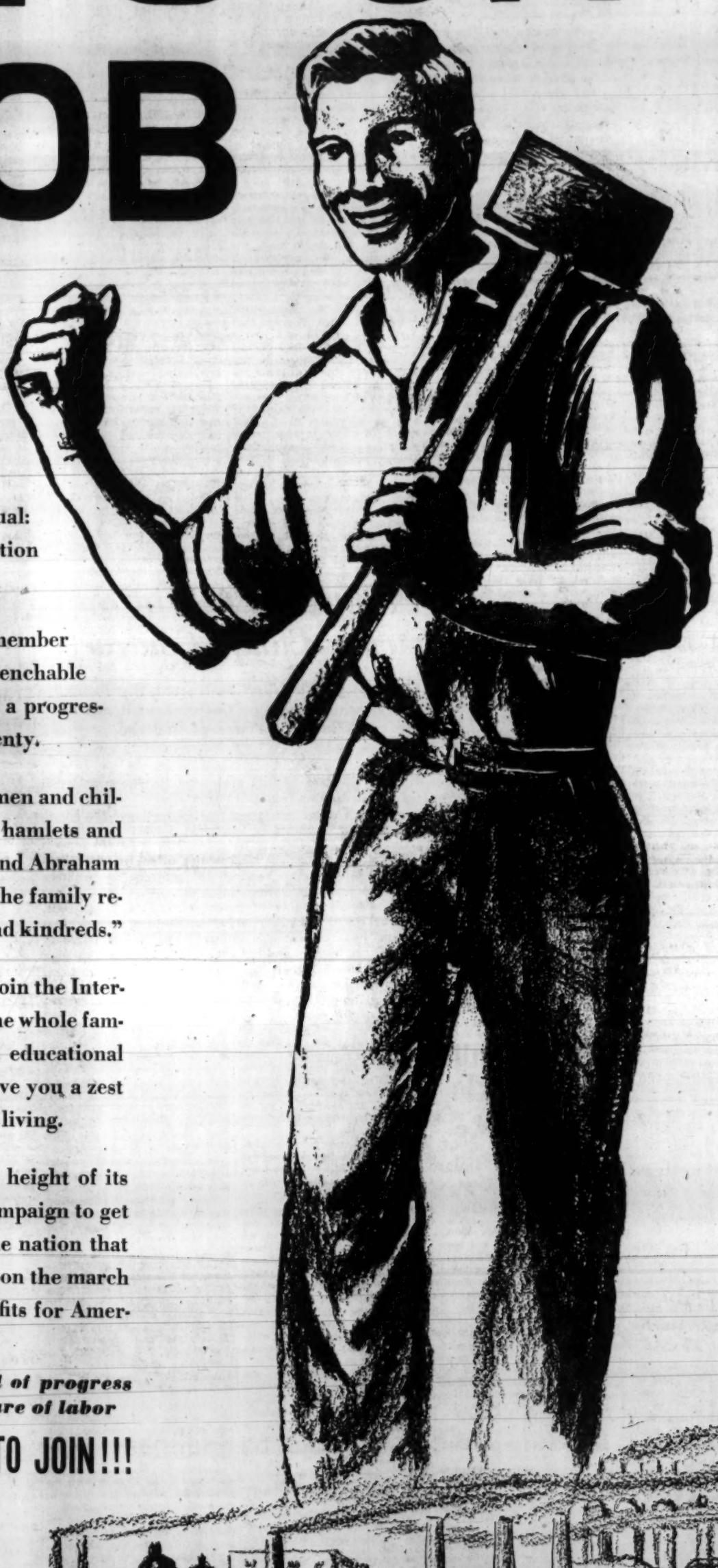
THIS KIND OF FRATERNALISM calls to you and invites YOU to join the International Workers Order. Best of all, there's a place in the order for the whole family. It offers entertaining club life, sports and amusement activities, educational events, movies, shows and noted speakers. I. W. O. lodge activities give you a zest for living that is a welcome relaxation from the tough struggle for a living.

The I. W. O. is now at the height of its membership drive. This campaign to get new members will show the nation that progressive fraternalism is on the march to new victories, new benefits for America's working folk.

*To strengthen the hand of progress
and promote the welfare of labor*

NOW IS THE TIME TO JOIN!!!

Safety in Numbers	
1930 -	5,000 Members
1941 -	151,418 Members
Reserves:	\$1,018,411
1930: 1940: (Assets)	\$1,889,611.99
Paid out death benefits:	1940: \$402,835.17
1930: \$1,800.00	
Paid out sick benefits:	1940: \$457,058.86
1930: \$8,920.00	
Paid out in benefits since 1930:	\$4,213,160.67
Chartered by the Insurance Department of the State of New York.	
THIS IS INSURANCE LABOR'S COOPERATIVE WAY—Low cost to you because there are no high salaried executives, no expensive office suites, no salesmen or high pressure tactics.	



INTERNATIONAL WORKERS ORDER

National Office: 80 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK, N. Y.

Join Now! Membership Drive: February 15 to June 1

Union Contract Makes A New Man Out of Him

Workers Correspondence Department:

Yesterday was the happiest day of my life. After almost two months of intensive organizational work to unionize my shop the contract was signed by the employer. This contract established a 62½ cents minimum rate classification every three months, vacations, closed shop, seniority, and grievance procedure.

You just can't imagine how happy the men are in the shop. Now they need not worry about speed-up, discrimination and pressure. They have already gotten their charter in the UAW-CIO, Local 706. They feel strong.

Aircraft

Already machinery has been set up to organize the fly-by-night shops in open shop Long Island City. They are after such places as Wal-Mart, Aircraft Screw Products, etc.

Now the work really starts, establishing the local on a firm basis, expanding and playing the role of a dynamic trade union.

Already we are feeling the effects of the monopoly in this war drive. Alcoa, the aluminum monopoly, has not shipped material as ordered, compelling a lay-off in our shop. We have assured these men of their jobs when material is available. The men know why aluminum is scarce, that the price of this product must be kept up by the Mellon interests.

For the present there are no more news items coming from the shop. However should anything come up we the Workers Correspondence will hear of it.

MACHINIST,
B. H. Aircraft Co.

Painters Local Defeats Foes Of Peace

Brooklyn, N. Y.

Workers Correspondence Dept.:

A resolution presented by two delegates of Painters Local 848 who went to Washington on the APM delegation, calling for formal affiliation to the APM was the cause of a heated debate in this local Monday evening, March 3. The resolution stated in brief "whereas the APM has consistently fought for peace, civil liberties, and whereas the action of Local 848 went always paralleled that of the APM which represent over 12,000,000 people . . . Be it resolved that Local 848 formally affiliate with the APM," etc.

GAG FAILS

For three weeks the reactionary elements kept this resolution off the floor on mere technicalities. Meetings were chaotic and disrupted. But this week the showdown came when Mr. Davis, delegate to the Chicago APM conference and the Washington delegation, challenged the opponents of APM to debate the matter; on its merits instead of raising technicalities.

After a lively discussion a vote was taken which defeated by a four to one vote the anti-peace forces in Local 848. Previous to this action Local 848 went on record condemning the Dunnigan Bill and the Model Bills in Albany. The local also went unanimously on record to send a delegate to the State Federation of Labor legislation hearing to take place in Albany March 12 to discuss the Model Bills. Brother Davis was elected delegate.

M. D.

Chicago Widow Tells of Conditions In Clothing Trade

Chicago, Ill.

Workers Correspondence Dept.:

At present, the Chicago clothing workers wages are the lowest in the industry, although the manufacturers are making profits. One of the biggest firms here made a half million dollars in profits.

They have 3,000 employees. Yet the leaders of our union do not ask for increased wages, nor are the workers permitted to ask for them. The workers are watched and terrorized by the leaders, with all kinds of suspensions and discharges.

Hillman and his social-democratic leaders are always talking about democracy. Many workers were driven out of the industry because they opposed the wage reduction through fake readjustment (reconstruction of garments).

Hillman got his wages raised from \$7,500 yearly to \$12,000 but he tells us workers to sacrifice for "defense." Hillman's henchmen are doing the same as he is. The conditions here are so bad that many of us are forced to look for some extra peddling from house to house to care for our families.

WIDOW AND FOUR CHILDREN.

Long Island City.

Sonneborn Strikers Urge Unions to Help

New York, N. Y.

Workers Correspondence Department:

The very recent years have witnessed strong beginnings of organization among white collar workers generally, but this organization has not reached a sufficient number of these people, and therein lies a danger not only to the organized white collar workers and the whole labor movement but to the continuation of democracy in our country.

The white collar workers as a rule come from the middle class or has developed a middle class ideology because of frequent contact with the bosses or their representatives. The continued impoverishment of these workers compels them to seek a solution for their problems and unless the union give it to them, they will fall prey to the demagogic of some fascist organization which will promise them everything.

In this connection, I have noticed that the unions in heavy industries, with few exceptions, while organizing the manual workers have completely disregarded the office workers in the same field.

At the present time 70 workers under the guidance of their union, Local 16, of the U.O.P.W.A. have been on strike against Sonneborn & Company, producers of oils and paints, for six weeks, and they are still solid. Their union is giving them maximum support. The victory could be clinched tomorrow if every trade union organization would cooperate in the various ways that are open to them.

These young people are carrying on a gallant fight and it will be to the everlasting shame of the labor organizations if they do not give them increased support.

There are four million white collar people in our country. The job of bringing them into the progressive camp of labor is not alone the job of the white collar unions but of every single union, CIO, AFL, and the Brotherhoods, and the job must be done quickly.

M.

Standard Oil Co. Blacklists N.M.U. Seamen on Ships

Workers Correspondence Department: New York, N. Y.

I believe the public should know how seamen obtain jobs of the combined hall for the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey and the Socony Vacuum Oil Company located at 5 State St., New York City.

Here is practised outright discrimination, partiality and favoritism to the company stooges while the honest workers are forced to wait weeks and months for jobs.

Seamen applying for employment, are given an application blank upon which they enter previous service with other companies. If found to have been working in some company under contract with the National Maritime Union, he is usually rejected or placed on deferred lists. These companies do not refuse to register applicant's but place them on their various lists. On some of these lists the seamen are never hired.

Men returning from vacation received jobs first, second, men re-

turning from sick leave, third, men returning from leaves of absence, fourth, men with previous service in company but have been out of its employ for various reasons. Finally, after all these preferential lists, comes seamen without service in the company. They are nearly always kept waiting so long for jobs, that they become discouraged and seek jobs elsewhere. There is a great deal of juggling of names from one list to the other and a seaman never knows his shipping status.

On a rotary hiring basis, the man registered the longest would secure the jobs and each man would wait his turn in shipping. This would eliminate the unfair and unjust method of hiring seamen in these two companies. H.C.

Clothing Unionists Cold to Hillman Official's Red-Baiting 'Holy Crusade'

New York, N. Y.

Workers Correspondence Department:

At the installation meeting of officers of Local 158, Amalgamated Clothing Workers, held Monday, March 3, at Rand School, Leo Krzycki, International Vice-Pres. and G.E.B. member beat the war drums and attempted to sell us Sidney Hillman's war and hunger program.

Unfortunately for the speaker, his deluge of red-baiting and distortion of history did not obtain the desired result. As a matter of fact it left the clothing clerks completely cold.

The only favorable responses was received when Mr. Krzycki spoke of the Cluett Peabody strike, the Lackawanna Bethlehem Steel strike and the Ford organizing campaign. These got enthusiastic applause.

CRUSADE FLOPS

The war mongering and holy crusading for civilization had no effect at no time during the installa-



Workers Correspondence

From Factories, Farms,
Mines, Mills and Office

\$13 a Week Is Spring Products Corp. Wage

Workers Correspondence Dept.:

We workers of the Spring Product Corporation at Skillman Avenue, Long Island City, are getting wise to the demagogic line of our employer of lending money to the workers and of selling penny cups of coffee at lunch time, while the conditions in the shop get worse and worse as the day goes by.

With this, he tries to cover up the fact that he fines the workers 25 cents per person for going to the lavatories, and that he disciplines workers because they forget to punch their time cards after work, though most of the workers are part-time employees, working under the worst system of speedup. Not only this, if a worker counts one ticket less he is fired.

FRIENDSHIP TO "ALIENS"

For the entertainment and education of aliens, who in this part of the world are mostly seamen, the Soviet Government has provided a club, the International Seaman's Club, which is situated in an old well-preserved building, where there are moving pictures, dancing, games and reading facilities.

There is a canteen where sandwiches, postcards and stamps may be purchased.

A billiard room, a game room and a reading room where translations of Marx, Engels,

Lenin and others may be had.

The room's furniture is of a beautiful black wood, handsomely carved and no doubt once graced the home of some Siberian potentate.

On the walls are pictures of famous Russian ships, excerpts from the teachings of Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin, and to all its occupants subtlety, enforcing a studious, contemplative state of mind.

And strange as it may seem here in Siberia one can spend but a nominal amount of money. There isn't any prostitution, drunkenness is not encouraged and while luxury does not exist, all have jobs, food, security.

Leaving Vladivostok (where some day I hope to return) we were soon sailing down the coast of Asia and with the aid of the monsoon winds were off Singapore-entering the Straits of Malaya on Christmas day. From there across the Bay of Bengal to Vizagapatam where contrasts from the tropics to tropical, from enough for all to exploitation by a few, to existing conditions for some as primitive as the deep jungles of Africa. Here we were contacted by the crew of an Indian ship, men who were forming a maritime union. And because ours was a National Maritime Union ship, our advice and aid was asked. Luckily we had abundant union literature.

SOCIALISM IN ACTION

Immediately the activity of the waterfront catches my eye and though Vladivostok is not a large port, the stores of lumber, crates of machinery and other commodities, the new port buildings, all indicative of an active expansion. Passing from the piers and warehouses to climb to the city of Vladivostok, which is built on the sloping sides of the harbor encircling hills my attention is first arrested by the shouts and laughter of children not daunted by the snow that has fallen on the communal playground.

Continuing this sport climb to one of the two principal streets, the activity of the waterfront is again manifest in the crowds of workers—some intent on reaching home others purchasing or waiting to purchase needed supplies and still others gathered in groups talking, laughing, waiting to attend the movies, to dine in the restaurant or to meet their sweethearts—all creating the atmosphere of a happy squalid life.

Continuing westward on the street, passing the massive municipal or state building which had the appearance of being built to endure, past bookstores, chemists, hairdressing and barber shops and finally entering a restaurant where an orchestra, an abundance of food, and a light beer may be had at a moderate price. Here mingle sailors, soldiers, officers, and artisans—workers all—each enjoying the music.

A young girl spoke on the necessity of doing something about the slow season in the Vest Shop—a yearly occurrence due to the fact that certain summer suits come without vests. She and all the vest shop workers she spoke for were told that nothing could be done and we must hope things will be better next year.

She suggested a committee to study the whole problem and the leadership in the form of the self-appointed Business Agent replied:

"Thank God we don't need committees in America." This statement shows his ignorance of American tradition and practice.

Maybe the officials of the Amalgamated have forgotten the real democratic procedure in the use of committees—it's been a long time since real democracy has been allowed in the Amalgamated.

There is much at stake. Our jobs,

which gives us a few dollars a week.

Our working conditions, with 18,000 accidents last year and 89 of us killed. Our union hall, which we cannot even enter. Our security, of a couple of days work weekly. Let's straighten it all out by first of all making it our union!

A Group of Brooklyn Longshoremen

A U.S. Seaman Visits USSR--Finds Quiet Orderliness, Security, Peace

New York Waterfront.

Workers Correspondence Dept.:

Arriving in Vladivostok in the early part of December, eager to see this great land, eager to confirm or deny the many stories current in other countries, and as our early morning hook splashed into the harbor, the lady quarantine doctor, climbing over the rail with the ease and agility of a veteran pilot, confirms our health report, I gaze about the harbor—here the number of Russian ships moored and at anchor attests Russia's absolute neutrality.

Somewhat later that day we move along side and the examination by customs and immigration proceeds

and our applications for shore leave are taken up to be returned the next day with the necessary passes. Now

the reports are completed, the holds of the ship are open, conveyors resting on floating docks to which we are moored are being set up to unload our cargo of cotton. The longshoremen dressed in warm, quilted cotton clothing, fur caps and felt boots begin unloading our cargo into the cars of the Trans-Siberian railroad, for Vladivostok is not a manufacturing port and much of this cotton will cross the many thousand miles of Siberia.

The food, the beer in this natural democratic atmosphere.

There are a number of fine apartment buildings of four, five and six stories, other imposing structures that seem to be of an earlier day creating a blend of old permanence and modern development. Many skilled workers, technicians, doctors, etc., have migrated from eastern Russia to this gigantic Siberia and the development of the country is rapidly pushing forward. Everywhere one is impressed with the quietness, orderliness and lack of fuss with which life flows on.

FRIENDSHIP TO "ALIENS"

For the entertainment and education of aliens, who in this part of the world are mostly seamen, the Soviet Government has provided a club, the International Seaman's Club, which is situated in an old well-preserved building, where there are moving pictures, dancing, games and reading facilities.

There is a canteen where sandwiches, postcards and stamps may be purchased.

A billiard room, a game room and a reading room where translations of Marx, Engels,

Lenin and others may be had.

The room's furniture is of a beautiful black wood, handsomely carved and no doubt once graced the home of some Siberian potentate.

On the walls are pictures of famous Russian ships, excerpts from the teachings of Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin, and to all its occupants subtlety, enforcing a studious, contemplative state of mind.

And strange as it may seem here in Siberia one can spend but a nominal amount of money. There isn't any prostitution, drunkenness is not encouraged and while luxury does not exist, all have jobs, food, security.

Leaving Vladivostok (where some day I hope to return) we were soon sailing down the coast of Asia and with the aid of the monsoon winds were off Singapore-entering the Straits of Malaya on Christmas day. From there across the Bay of Bengal to Vizagapatam where contrasts from the tropics to tropical, from enough for all to exploitation by a few, to existing conditions for some as primitive as the deep jungles of Africa. Here we were contacted by the crew of an Indian ship, men who were forming a maritime union. And because ours was a National Maritime Union ship, our advice and aid was asked. Luckily we had abundant union literature.

SOCIALISM IN ACTION

Immediately the activity of the waterfront catches my eye and though Vladivostok is not a large port, the stores of lumber, crates of machinery,

the new port buildings, all indicative of an active expansion. Passing from the piers and warehouses to climb to the city of Vladivostok, which is built on the sloping sides of the harbor encircling hills my attention is first arrested by the shouts and laughter of children not daunted by the snow that has fallen on the communal playground.

Continuing this sport climb to one of the two principal streets, the activity of the waterfront is again manifest in the crowds of workers—some intent on reaching home others purchasing or waiting to purchase needed supplies and still others gathered in groups talking, laughing, waiting to attend the movies, to dine in the restaurant or to meet their sweethearts—all creating the atmosphere of a happy squalid life.

And strange as it may seem here in Siberia one can spend but a nominal amount of money. There isn't any prostitution, drunkenness is not encouraged and while luxury does not exist, all have jobs, food, security.

Leaving Vladivostok (where some day I hope to return) we were soon sailing down the coast of Asia and with the aid of the monsoon winds were off Singapore-entering the Straits of Malaya on Christmas day. From there across the Bay of Bengal to Vizagapatam where contrasts from the tropics to tropical, from enough for all to exploitation by a few, to existing conditions for some as primitive as the deep jungles of Africa. Here we were contacted by the crew of an Indian ship, men who were forming a maritime union. And because ours was a National Maritime Union ship, our advice and aid was asked. Luckily we had abundant union literature.

VICTOR RECORDS Reduced up to 50%

A-DEBUSSY: Prelude to the Afternoon of a Faun

Stockovsky and the Philadelphia Symphony Orchestra
Was \$1.00 Now \$1.00

B-PAGANINI: Fantasy on G String

(After Rossini's "Moses in Egypt")
Yehudi Menuhin-Violin
Was \$1.00 Now \$1.00

C-BRAHMS: Concerto No. 2 in B Flat Major (Op. 83)

(Piano and Orchestra)
Toscanini-NBC Orchestra—
Vladimir Horowitz, Piano
Six 12 in. Records...Now \$5.50

D-TSCHAIKOWSKY: Symphony No. 3 in D Major

(Op. 29)—Hans Kindler Conducting
NBC Orchestra
Five 12 in. Records...Now \$5.50

PENN Radio Service

304 S

Daily Worker

PUBLISHED DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY BY THE FREEDOM OF THE PRESS CO., INC., 50 East 12th St., New York, N. Y.
 President—Louis F. Sedens
 Vice-President—Howard C. Bell
 Secretary-Treasurer—Benjamin J. Davis, Jr.
 Telephone: Algonquin 4-7854
 Cable Address: "Dawork," New York, N. Y.
 Washington Bureau, Room 204, National Press Building, 22nd and F Sts., Washington, D. C. Telephone: National 7-2000
 R. A. T. S.
 (Except Manhattan, Bronx, Brooklyn and Foreign)
 3 months 6 months 1 year
 DAILY AND SUNDAY WORKER \$1.75 \$2.25 \$2.50
 DAILY WORKER 1.25 1.75 2.00
 SUNDAY WORKER75 1.25 1.50
 (Manhattan and Bronx)
 DAILY AND SUNDAY WORKER \$4.25 \$4.25 \$4.50
 DAILY WORKER 2.25 3.25 3.50
 SUNDAY WORKER 1.25 1.75 2.00

MONDAY, MARCH 10, 1941

Bringing U. S. Steel and Bethlehem to Time

With incredible audacity, the United States Steel Corporation has offered its union employees a meager rise of 2½ cents per hour for the coming year. For a corporation which has MORE THAN DOUBLED its profits in the year 1940, this is mere chicken feed.

The lodges affiliated with the Steel Workers Organizing Committee have unanimously turned down such a proposition as absolutely untenable. They have put forward 10 cents per hour as the increase they want, with improved conditions within the mills, protection for draftees and better vacation arrangements.

Such proposed gains are more within the purview of what the workers should have, and are goals at which the entire steel industry might well shoot at.

That the steel workers will have to unify their ranks and maintain the utmost vigilance in pressing forward their demands is brought home, at the same time, by the finaglings of the Bethlehem Steel Co. up in Lackawanna. The company, press dispatches advised yesterday, has broken up the second meeting on negotiations because it doesn't like some of the negotiators.

This is an old ruse to create division among the workers and to stall for time of which men of the Grace and Larkin type are fully capable. The men of Lackawanna can offset this in several ways—by insisting that the company live up to its obligations and pledges, by speeding 100 per cent organization of the plant, and by extending organization to the rest of the Bethlehem mills in other communities.

Steel labor can be on the march today. Such a march will go forward if the workers get together, formulate what they want, present their grievances to the corporations and see to it that they are put into effect.

To the steel workers, who have been for so many years under the whiplash of Open Shop oppression, the rest of labor will give, we are sure, the fullest cooperation. Along with the organization of the Ford Motor Corporation, the complete unionization of steel is the big order of the day for the American labor movement.

Cuckoo Logic In the N. Y. Times

Can anyone imagine a slave-owner declaring that he "gives the slave work" and should therefore be viewed as a benefactor?

Everyone can see that the slave-owner robs the slave of the latter's products.

But the New York Times can't see it—or, more likely, pretends it can't see it. So that the "Times" considers it "nonsense" when Mr. Morris U. Schappes, one of the City College instructors before the Rapo-Coudert Committee, defines a capitalist as one who "exploits labor."

Exploitation, is it, asks the "Times" when the employer "provides work"? This is the typical upside-down madness of capitalist economics. It is not the workers whose labor supports the employer, but the employer who "supports" the workers! It is not the salesgirls, apparently, who provide "Babs" Hutton with her loot, but it is "Babs" Hutton who graciously allows the girls to work for her. She "makes work" for them!

In the same way, the Old Man of the Sea who rode his victim's back could boast that he "made work"; and the parasite who slobbers in gluttony and becomes the most useful member of society because he allows the working masses to provide him with luxury while they starve to death.

The fact is that the capitalist class robs the working masses of unpaid labor (profits, rent, interest). It "permits" men to labor only when such labor produces private profits. Otherwise, the community can go to hell—no profits, then no employment. It is the profits of a few, rather than the needs of the community which determine economic life. The benefits of social labor are stolen by the capitalist few.

But despite all the jugglery of the "Times," the anarchy of capitalism leads the people sooner or later to see the true state of affairs.

Then the people act to change it.

The Vicious Circle of Job Discrimination

President R. E. Gilmore of the Sperry Gyroscope Company in Brooklyn has earned a place on the "State Defense Council," the body to which Gov. Lehman seems to "elevate" all big manufacturers who openly confess to job-discrimination against the Negro people.

Although Negro workers are good enough to be drafted (to die for Wall Street profits), President Gilmore told a representative delegation of Negro and white citizens last week that they were not "good" enough to be given employment in his plant. He tried to hide behind the statement that Negroes are not trained for the special type of work, while the Jim-Crow "defense" training apparatus says it can train Negroes only for the jobs they can get. This is the vicious circle of job discrimination under capitalism, which the employers are intensifying through the "defense" machinery.

Just like fascist anti-Semites try to cover up with the "some-of-my-best-friends-are-Jews" argument, Pres. Gilmore told the delegation, in effect, that some of my best personal servants are Negroes. Thus does the stench of the slave market become stronger—in New York.

In view of the fact that Gov. Lehman has placed six such people as Pres. Gilmore on the "State Defense Council," his legislative message, citing racial discrimination, has, apparently, nothing to do with his deeds. A "defense" program supposedly to advance democracy, obviously spreads Hitlerism. Never was the need more apparent and urgent for the passage of the anti-discrimination bills in Albany.

The National Negro Congress, the American Peace Mobilization, Youth organizations and other groups which finally got through the red tape to see Pres. Gilmore, were representing the democratic sentiments of labor and New Yorkers in general. Their actions focused attention on this shameful evil, and with broader public support and campaigns, can strike it a powerful blow through passage of anti-discrimination measures in the state legislature.

Hunger-Statemanship In Washington

A premium has been put upon black-guardliness by the war drive of the Roosevelt government, and it is now considered high statesmanship by the Congress to starve people to death because of their political opinions.

The House has just passed a \$188,000,000 work-relief deficiency bill, whose benefits are to be denied to "Communists and fascists." (The same reactionary provision was attached to a previous \$315,000,000 appropriation.)

Everybody knows what is meant by "Communists and fascists": that it is intended against Communists and all others who oppose the Administration's two-front program—war abroad and hunger at home. If it was intended against fascists, it would have to rule out some of the Congressmen and Senators who are among the prime supporters of the Administration.

As the Communists have warned, such red-baiting measures are a means of cutting relief and WPA and of penalizing and intimidating the unemployed. Not only do they violate the sense of the Constitution and the Bill of Rights, but they are a form of setting up second-class citizens. When workers have to pay taxes, have to be drafted to die ultimately for Wall Street, have to meet ever-higher costs of living, no one asks their political beliefs. But when they seek WPA jobs, they are red-baited—even when they sign the fascist questionnaire—and told to starve and perhaps go to prison.

Not a single penny more will this Hitler ban bring to the eight million jobless. Jobs and adequate relief can only be won through united struggle of the workers behind the Workers Alliance, and through vigorous campaigning to repeal this starvation regulation.

The Wolf at the Door

Tonight's meeting in the City Hall of Newark, New Jersey, is one that commends itself to other cities. It is called by the New Jersey Consumers Council to oppose the skyrocketing prices which are following in the wake of the war economy.

The prices of certain meats—particularly those eaten by the poor—have risen as high as 50 per cent since December in the Newark area. The Consumers Council proposes that the people do not take such extortionate increases lying down, but that they begin at once a campaign against such abuses.

The high cost of living is causing concern in many American households. This wolf at the door can be driven away. What Newark has begun will accomplish the trick, if it is spread to other communities.

'HAPPY DAYS'

by Gropper



Soviet Paper Sums Up Fighting In North Africa

MOSCOW, March 9 (ICN)—All events on the African front must be appraised in the light of Britain's attempt to dislodge Italy from African territory, writes Colonel Vasiliev in an article reviewing military operations in Africa for the Soviet trade union paper "Trud."

"The situation on the fronts of the present war can be characterized briefly as follows," he writes:

"While defending herself in the air and preparing to repulse the German invasion on the main British territory in Europe, Britain is conducting offensive operations against Italy. Britain is trying to dislodge Italy from African territory. It is from this angle that events today developing on all African fronts should be appraised.

"The North African, or Libyan, front continues to be the most important African front despite a certain lull on this sector during the last few weeks. The earlier successes of the British on this front, according to the Italians themselves, were very considerable. Active operations in Libya cost the Italians half of all their forces concentrated there.

"Along with troop casualties, these operations also deprived Italy of extensive territory. At present the whole of Northern Cyrenaica is in the hands of British troops. The possession of the Bengasi district by the British Army brought their naval and air bases some six hundred kilometers closer to Apennine Island.

NOT COMPLETED

"Nevertheless, despite British successes, the struggle for Cyrenaica cannot as yet be considered as completed: only the northern coastal section of this Italian colony passed into the hands of the British. The Italians are still in possession of the principal oases such as Jarabub, Ajila and others which are the junctions of caravan routes.

"Following the defeat in Cyrenaica, the Italian units retreated to Tripoli district. Thus, the first desert now divides the main forces of the Italian troops in Libya from the British units in Cyrenaica.

"The Italian command is now trying through all the routes at its disposal to maintain communications between the metropolis and the North African colonies. The German air forces are sufficiently trying to make it possible to dispatch new forces to Tripolitania from Italy and Germany. Here particular attention should be paid to the struggle of the German air forces against Malta, the British base from which the British can easily counteract the transport of troops and materials from Italy to Libya.

"In East Africa the offensive of the British troops is actually taking place on four different fronts: in Eritrea, North Ethiopia, South Ethiopia, and Somaliland.

ONLY PART OF TRUTH

"The foreign press speaks of Ethiopia as Italy's main base of support in East Africa. This is only partly true. Undoubtedly Ethiopia is the main sector of the East African colonies. Firstly, however, it was conquered by Italy only in 1935-36 after a strenuous struggle, and the internal political situation in this country is pregnant with trouble for the Italian troops. Secondly, even after the conquest of Ethiopia, Italy's main attention from the viewpoint of preparing for war was concentrated not on Ethiopia but on Eritrea and Italian Somaliland.

"Here, Italy established her main bases and points of support. That is why the chief efforts of the British are now directed towards Italian Somaliland and Eritrea and not towards Ethiopia. In both these colonies the British troops have achieved substantial successes. After fierce battles on the Juba River on Feb. 19-21, the principal forces of the British South African Army pierced the Italian front.

"The British mounted troops, numbering approximately 400 kilometers in four days occupied Mogadishu, capital of Italian Somaliland, on Feb. 20th. The advance of the region of Mogadishu brings the British troops on the road along which five years ago the troops of Italian Marshal Graziani advanced on Hargeisa and Adde Abba to conquer Ethiopia. Since the domination of the Italians in Ethiopia these roads have been considerably improved and extended. In Eritrea, after beginning an offensive in the district of Kassala, the British troops penetrated 250-300 kilometers into this region. After occupying various positions at Kassala, the Italians succeeded in holding back the advance of British troops for several weeks.

DE GAULLE'S FORCES

"The British command, however, rapidly dispatched a column of its troops, reinforced by French units of General De Gaulle that had arrived, to flank Keren from the north. This column met with great resistance. Already in the closing week of February it was 40-50 kilometers from Keren, constituting an immediate danger to the flank and rear of the Italian troops concentrated in this district. The outcome of operations on this sector of struggle is to be expected within the near future.

"The British forces taking part in these operations are not great according to foreign press reports, but they are trying to get partisan detachments in Ethiopia to rise up in struggle against the Italian Somaliland and Eritrea fronts undeniably will decide the fate of Ethiopia. The advance of the British troops on each of these fronts is proceeding fully successful. The foreign press gives the total number of Italian troops in the East African colonies at 700,000 to 1,000,000 men. The figure of the operating British troops is evidently bigger. What is more, they possess large numbers of aircraft and motorized troops and can receive reinforcements with comparative ease both of manpower and munitions. The Italian army on this front as on other African fronts is depicted as this possibility. This explains the pessimistic estimation given by the Italian press regarding the situation in East Africa."

The Pinch Hitter

Draft Board Examines a Boxer
And Finds Him Quite 'Unfit'

By Bill Newton

Certain snide members of the writing "fraternity" have been sneering of late at athletes who have shown the temerity to ask for exemption from the draft. I heard a story the other day that probably won't appeal to such scribes.

A young Bronx boxer, called for his draft examination, went with the firm belief that he'd pass easily and be conscripted. He'd been okayed for ring warfare numerous times by commission medics. And who had to be in better condition than a prizefighter?

Well, the army doctor found that the young fellow suffered from a battered nose, bad eyes, and an injured ear, and that he had a "semi-solid mass" on the front of his right shoulder. In plain language, that last meant—a tumor. He was classified in group 4F (reserved for those unable to serve in the army). The "troubles" of his trade had caught up with him while he was still young.

Wonder if those sneering typewriter patriots will squawk at the young man's exemption, and laugh off his being classified among cripples as a result of injuries suffered in the ring? After all, they tell you that athletes don't "work hard" . . . that's the privilege, apparently, of certain newspaper columnists—yeah.

I wonder, too, if the young man will have to keep fighting in order to earn a living—and how commission doctors could all along have passed him. And whether it's the ordinary practice of commission medics to permit fighters in the ring when it's apparent they can suffer great injury by engaging in further contests?

The whole thing—if you can laugh at it in these murderous times—is ironic. For one of the curses of capitalism is that it destroys the health of millions of people, such as the young boxer, through oppressive conditions on the job—or, worse still, through unemployment. Yet when the imperialists want to go to war, and murder millions of more people, they're only satisfied with the strongest, healthiest soldiers they can get. Which are just a couple of more reasons for delivering the karo blow to capitalism.

Jockeys Suffer Injuries

Injuries on the job are a common mishap among athletes under capitalism. Take jockeys. The news stories tell us that two more were badly hurt in a spill the other day. You can add them to a casualty list this season which already includes Earl Dew, leading jockey in 1940, killed at Agua Caliente; Joe Giangaspero, who died without regaining consciousness at the recent Hialeah meeting; and W. L. Taylor, who was hurt while fighting Dew for the championship.

No wonder the Jockeys' Guild works for compensation for riders! Riding the thoroughbreds is a notoriously dangerous and difficult task, made constantly hazardous by the strain of fast-moving race after race. Injuries resulting from jostling during the race, from such little "occurrences" as being slammed into the rail, are common. And in the back of every rider's mind must be the thought of young Dew, kicked in the head after a fall . . .

Many jocks are kids in their teens. Maybe they don't know as much about the strength of organization as they should. But they're awakening. The Miami Jockey Club was recently forced to set up compensation for riders after the death of Dew. After years of American racing, it's a little late, and it's only a start. But it is a significant beginning. The jockeys, with their well-meaning but not yet militant enough Guild, are learning the value of organization through bitter experience.

Rizzuto and the Draft

You get a good idea of what the draft means to American sports life by taking the case of young Phil Rizzuto of the Yanks.

Here's Phil, chosen by the Sporting News as the outstanding minor leaguer in 1940, flashing into the Yankees' St. Petersburg camp and immediately grabbing the headlines—and Frankie Crosetti's shortstop job.

A sensational 22-year-old rookie, the Long Island kid had only to turn to any sporting page to read prospects of a long and bright future.

Then—suddenly, the way it happens to many others—a notice that he's to be examined for the draft. And young Phil begins to think. It'll mean at least a year . . . should I volunteer now to make sure I don't get conscripted in the middle of the season, and lose two years? What if there's a war? How long will I REALLY be away? . . . and will I come back? And what of all those bright headlights?

And then we learn—again, as in the case of many others—that Phil's dad recently got a job as a night watchman after a long period of unemployment, that the family had been depending on Phil, but that now he'll probably have to go . . . because his father supposedly can support the family again. And so Phil plans to exchange his major league salary for \$21 a month.

I don't know what Phil thought after that. But I wouldn't be surprised if it were the same thought that grips millions of other young Americans: For what? That's what I want to know. For American imperialism? I'm more interested in keeping the peace and holding a job under a democracy!

FROM THE CAMPS

From the pitching angle, the sensation of the 1941 major league spring training season wears a St. Petersburg, Fla., date-line. The squad of 20 pitchers on the firing line at the camp of the St. Louis Cardinals offers the most impressive array of mound talent seen in any one training base for many years. Not only numerically, but in the record-book, the Card curvers pre-

sent a battalion of mound armament devastating in its possibilities. Two of their rookies, Ernie White, from Columbus, and Max Surkont, from Des Moines, were league-leaders last year both in win-loss percentage and in the earned run averages. Eight of the 20 won more than 15 games in the course of the campaign.

Sam Nahem topped the Texas League in ERA with an amazing 1.66. Right next to him stood his Houston teammate, Howard Krist, with an ERA of 1.71 and 22 wins against 9 defeats.

Collectively, the Card squad represents 25 victories in five different leagues last year—National, International, American Association, Texas and Three-I. This total far eclipses all rival spring training squads, the nearest approach being the Phillies, with 186, and the Dodgers, with 183.

FROM THE CAMPS: The honor of striking the Yanks' first home, which went to Gerry Priddy as the new second-sacker sparked the McCarthys to an 8-1 over the Cards. There has been talk of a Belloise-Mauriello meeting almost since the day that Tami abandoned competition in the simon-pure ranks two years ago to fight for cash. Belloise had preceded Mauriello into pro circles by a year, having started his career in the summer of 1938.

Modern, ballroom, low rates. More like 10¢ 4th Ave. OX 4-1903.

CAMP BEACON
Bronx, N.Y.
RATES: \$17.00 PER WEEK—\$325 PER DAY
BUS SCHEDULE: Cars leave 2700 Bronx Park E. (Allerton Ave. Station White Plains train), Weekdays and Sundays at 10:30 A.M.; Friday 10:30 A.M. and 7 P.M.; Saturday 10:30 A.M. and 2:30 P.M. Transportation Phone: OI 5-4638. City Phone: OI 5-8900.

"For Whom the Bell Tolls"

MASTERPIECE or POTBOILER SYMPOSIUM ON HEMINGWAY'S BOOK

LIAM OFLAHERTY
Author of "The Informer"

OTHER SPEAKERS
Major Milton Wolff
Lieut. Irving Goff
Lieut.-Col. John Gates
Veterans of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade

Admission 25c

SATURDAY, MARCH 15, 2:30 P.M.

HOTEL DIPLOMAT
100 W. 43rd Street

CCNY Five Favored to Defeat NYU Tonight

SPORTS DAILY WORKERS SPURS

NEW YORK, MONDAY, MARCH 10, 1941

Tribe Tops Flock in First, 8-4

Feller Yields 3 in 3rd;
Mungo Suspended
And Fined

SCORES

First Game
Cleveland (A) 000 050 300—8 11 1
Brooklyn (N) 003 100 000—4 9 1
Feller, Milner (4), Bagby (7)
and Hensley; Higbe, Grissom (4),
Hamlin (5), Swift (8) and Franks,
Owen (7).

Second Game
Cleveland (A) 000 00—8 2 1
Brooklyn (N) 010 2x—3 5 2
Atkins, Smith (4) and De-
Souza; Head, Flowers (4) and
Owen.

Boston (A) 100 002 100—4 8 1
New York (N) 000 001 010—2 2 0
Ryba, Harris, (4), Fleming (7)
and Pytlak; Peacock (6); Bowman,
Gumberg (4) and Hartnett, O'Dea
(6).

New York (A) 000 700 000—7 11 3
St. Louis (A) 000 011 000—2 2 0
Breuer, Chandler (4), Hadley (7),
Ardino (7) and Kesar; Warner,
Hutchinson (4), Cooper (6), Krist
(8) and Cooper, Manucco (7).

The Dodgers bowed to the Indians in the first game of their double-header at Havana 8-4, yesterday. Although Brooklyn homped on Bob Feller for three runs in the third inning, the Tribe came back

**Mungo Suspended;
Broke Training'**

HAVANA, March 9 (UP)—Van Linglie Mungo, Brooklyn Dodgers' big righthanded hurler, today was fined \$250 and suspended indefinitely by Dodger President Larry MacPhail for breaking training.

With five in the fifth, scored on three hits, and added three more in the seventh.

(Because of an early deadline, this edition of the Daily Worker is unable to give further results on exhibition games played yesterday in the South.)

Backed by their fellow-students

Tami-Belloise Go a 'Natural'

Bronx Rivals Face Off Friday in Garden Feature

A match that has been in the making for many months takes place at Madison Square Garden on Friday night when Steve Belloise and Tami Mauriello, Bronx rivals, clash in the headline contest of ten rounds.

There has been talk of a Belloise-Mauriello meeting almost since the day that Tami abandoned competition in the simon-pure ranks two years ago to fight for cash. Belloise had preceded Mauriello into pro circles by a year, having started his career in the summer of 1938.

Modern, ballroom, low rates. More like 10¢ 4th Ave. OX 4-1903.

All Year Round Resort!

CAMP BEACON

Bronx, N.Y.

RATES: \$17.00 PER WEEK—\$325 PER DAY

BUS SCHEDULE: Cars leave 2700 Bronx Park E. (Allerton Ave. Station White Plains train), Weekdays and Sundays at 10:30 A.M.; Friday 10:30 A.M. and 7 P.M.; Saturday 10:30 A.M. and 2:30 P.M. Transportation Phone: OI 5-4638. City Phone: OI 5-8900.

"For Whom the Bell Tolls"

MASTERPIECE or POTBOILER SYMPOSIUM ON HEMINGWAY'S BOOK

LIAM OFLAHERTY
Author of "The Informer"

OTHER SPEAKERS
Major Milton Wolff
Lieut. Irving Goff
Lieut.-Col. John Gates
Veterans of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade

Admission 25c

SATURDAY, MARCH 15, 2:30 P.M.

HOTEL DIPLOMAT
100 W. 43rd Street

186

LOOKING TO THE FUTURE



LEFTY GOMEZ, the Yanks' madcap veteran who hopes to become a fireman when he leaves the diamond, tries his hand at buck-seat driving during a visit to the first station in St. Petersburg, Fla.

Case of Banned NYU Students Up Today

Faculty Disciplinary Committee to Hold Hearing on Seven Suspended for Fighting Jim Crow in Track Meet

NYU students begin a counter-attack today against the administration Jim Crow policy which has resulted in the suspension of seven undergraduate leaders who protested university refusal to take Negro track stars to the Catholic University meet at Washington, D. C., March 20.

The "case" of the seven suspended students will be considered at a meeting of the university disciplinary committee today. Their original demands that the meeting be open to the public refused. Violent students are redoubling their efforts to gain access to the closed hearing.

Whether or not the committee continues its undemocratic methods, and keeps the meeting closed, it won't in any case be able to ignore the angry protests of thousands of NYU students who are demanding, in the words of a leaflet issued by the Council for Student Equality:

"1. Immediate and unconditional reinstatement of the seven suspended students [banned for circulating petitions calling for an end to discrimination].

"2. Send our Negro athletes [Co-Capt. George Hagans, Dave, Lawyer and Fabian Francis] to Washington.

"3. Halt discrimination at N. Y. U."

Backed by their fellow-students

In fact, Belloise has already had two tries at the middleweight title, having twice bowed to Ken Overlin. Mauriello still has his title chance ahead of him.

Mauriello and Belloise will enter the ring fresh from convincing victories scored during the past ten days. Tami flattened Harry Ginsberg in four rounds at the Bronx Coliseum; Belloise took the measure of incendiary Fratello at the Westchester County Center.

One of the sixers pairs Danny Bartfield, East Side lightweight, and Joey Fontana, Brooklyn. In a second six Charlie (Lulu) Constantino, East Side, tangles with Tommy Curley, St. Angelo, Fordham featherweight.

NYU students assert that such cannot be. They demand an end to university Jim Crow, to the regularly recurring "cases" of Len Bates, Jim Coward, and now of Hagans, Francis and Lawyer.

Striking out against Dean McConnell and Athletic Director Badger, they're exploding sudden NYU "excuses" of "economy," and clearly are showing that the real reason that Hagans is not a member of the six hand-picked track men being sent to the Catholic University meet (two are substitutes) is that NYU condones discrimination—the policy laid down by NYU is that we can't ask the South to play against Negro athletes. . . . Send Hagans to Washington!"

But it would have to be made in the face of overwhelming opposition to NYU's Jim Crow policy from its own students and from all over the country.

Already branded by its own actions, an expulsion would clearly convict NYU—greatly influenced by the Wanamaker and Gould millions—of taking a leading role in the Wall Street program of war and fascism.

NYU students assert that such cannot be. They demand an end to university Jim Crow, to the regularly recurring "cases" of Len Bates, Jim Coward, and now of Hagans, Francis and Lawyer.

Striking out against Dean McConnell and Athletic Director Badger, they're exploding sudden NYU "excuses" of "economy," and clearly are showing that the real reason that Hagans is not a member of the six hand-picked track men being sent to the Catholic University meet (two are substitutes) is that NYU condones discrimination—the policy laid down by NYU is that we can't ask the South to play against Negro athletes. . . . Send Hagans to Washington!"

But it would have to be made in the face of overwhelming opposition to NYU's Jim Crow policy from its own students and from all over the country.

Already branded by its own actions, an expulsion would clearly convict NYU—greatly influenced by the Wanamaker and Gould millions—of taking a leading role in the Wall Street program of war and fascism.

NYU students assert that such cannot be. They demand an end to university Jim Crow, to the regularly recurring "cases" of Len Bates, Jim Coward, and now of Hagans, Francis and Lawyer.

Striking out against Dean McConnell and Athletic Director Badger, they're exploding sudden NYU "excuses" of "economy," and clearly are showing that the real reason that Hagans is not a member of the six hand-picked track men being sent to the Catholic University meet (two are substitutes) is that NYU condones discrimination—the policy laid down by NYU is that we can't ask the South to play against Negro athletes. . . . Send Hagans to Washington!"

But it would have to be made in the face of overwhelming opposition to NYU's Jim Crow policy from its own students and from all over the country.

Already branded by its own actions, an expulsion would clearly convict NYU—greatly influenced by the Wanamaker and Gould millions—of taking a leading role in the Wall Street program of war and fascism.

NYU students assert that such cannot be. They demand an end to university Jim Crow, to the regularly recurring "cases" of Len Bates, Jim Coward, and now of Hagans, Francis and Lawyer.

Striking out against Dean McConnell and Athletic Director Badger, they're exploding sudden NYU "excuses" of "economy," and clearly are showing that the real reason that Hagans is not a member of the six hand-picked track men being sent to the Catholic University meet (two are substitutes) is that NYU condones discrimination—the policy laid down by NYU is that we can't ask the South to play against Negro athletes. . . . Send Hagans to Washington!"

But it would have to be made in the face of overwhelming opposition to NYU's Jim Crow policy from its own students and from all over the country.

Already branded by its own actions, an expulsion would clearly convict NYU—greatly influenced by the Wanamaker and Gould millions—of taking a leading role in the Wall Street program of war and fascism.

NYU students assert that such cannot be. They demand an end to university Jim Crow, to the regularly recurring "cases" of Len Bates, Jim Coward, and now of Hagans, Francis and Lawyer.

Striking out against Dean McConnell and Athletic Director Badger, they're exploding sudden NYU "excuses" of "economy," and clearly are showing that the real reason that Hagans is not a member of the six hand-picked track men being sent to the Catholic University meet (two are substitutes) is that NYU condones discrimination—the policy laid